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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The Democratic Congressman can best serve his country now by ignoring the pledges of the Chicago convention.

ORDINARILY the hog is not a belligerent animal, but he sometimes turns and rends speculators who "monkey" with him too long.

SEVEN days in the week the extra interest of \$64 per day testifies to the subservience of Sullivanism to the money-grasping bosses.

Now that time has elapsed to recover from the unnecessary scare let those people who drew their money from sound banks take it back.

On Monday two banks of Chicago ordered a shipment of \$750,000 in gold directly from London. This is the first order of the kind ever made.

FROM September, 1892, to date the city has paid in interest \$21,440 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan crowd.

Is there any certainty that the vote counters of the next Democratic convention will not make the nominations as they did the withdrawers? Or will they be watched?

WITH the emphasis of double leads the Sentinel proclaims those men who were nominated by fraud patriots because they admitted the crime by withdrawing from the ticket.

At latest accounts Governor Matthews was not advancing on Roby. Too many of his Democratic friends and supporters are in sympathy to make such a move politically judicious.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.25 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as the price of this "business administration."

THE city engineer's office is entitled to the blue ribbon for incapacity, but when it is filled with men who must be taken care of by the Democratic party what else could be expected?

If the London cablegram announcing the probable shipment of \$10,000,000 in gold to this country within the next two weeks is well founded there is reason to hope that the tide in our financial affairs has turned.

THE Republican party owes nothing to the silver State Senators, who accepted the Sherman law as all that they wanted, sold out to the Southern ballot-box stuffers, and then tried to force the passage of a free silver coinage act.

THOSE who are making notes for the future history of the Cleveland administration should make an entry to the effect that half-dollar wheat returned during that interesting period for the first time in over a third of a century.

THE panic struck the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, and struck it hard. The drop of \$9 a barrel in pork in half an hour was probably unprecedented. It was followed by some heavy failures and a general breaking up of the market.

If it is true, as a Democrat has stated, that the Roby bill was drawn up in the office of the Attorney-general, and that his assistant lobbied for it, there should be no surprise at the labored defense of the law and its operations by Attorney-general Smith.

THE naming of the three camps of the encampment Wallace, Sandy Foster and McGinnis was a happy thought, but if there were camps sufficient to give the name of each of Indiana's first-class soldiers to one Marion county would be covered with barracks.

THE Republican national platform of 1888 contains the following: "The abandonment of the protective system has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff." Whoever wrote that wrote prophecy as well as fact.

If a member of the Harrison Cabinet had taken his father and mother, his wife, his children and their tutor from Washington to Yellowstone Park in private cars as deadheads, the story would have been heralded with the indignation of full-face type, but Hoke Smith having done that thing causes little or no comment.

THERE is a regular tariff war in progress between Germany and Russia. A short time ago Germany increased the duty on Russian imports 50 per cent., and now Russia retaliates by adding 50 per cent. to the duties on imports from Germany. In the virtual suspension of trade between the two countries, which

will result from these prohibitory tariffs, Germany relies on this country as a base of supplies, and there is good reason to expect a large increase in our export of breadstuffs to Germany. Hereafter Germany has imported largely of breadstuffs from Russia, but now she will turn to the United States. Already the German government has ordered that Indian corn be used in the army for feeding horses, and German traders say that market, once secured, can be held even after the settlement of the dispute with Russia. However the controversy may end this country is likely to profit by it.

MEETING OF THE SILVER-MINE OWNERS.

The country has been listening for years to the noisy talk of the bonanza mine owners, their lobbyists and the wild-eyed flat money advocates regarding the "money power" and the attempt of Great Britain to make the American continent its "financial dependency," consequently there is nothing new in the reiteration of the appeals of millionaire mine owners and Populist fanatics, who, a year ago, were demanding that the government loan irredeemable legal-tender paper by the billion of dollars on tangible property. The "money power," as all intelligent people have learned, is the army of savings bank depositors, who have \$1,700,000,000 loaned out, and not a few rich men. The demagogic cry of "money power" has had its day. But for the Democratic leaders in the West it would never have been mischievous. Now that they have dropped it, it is harmless. If there is a body of men in this country who are seeking to become a money power they are the silver-mine millionaires who are striving to force this country to silver monometallism by a free-coinage law which will make 55 cents' worth of silver current for a dollar. These mine owners would indeed be a money power if they could win in the contest. Nor is it true that Great Britain is the world's lender of gold.

As a matter of fact, Great Britain has much less gold than has France, being compelled, a few years ago, to borrow gold to tide over the Argentine crisis. Several times a year the Bank of England advances its rate of discount to check the draft upon its stock of gold. The silver convention in Chicago is made up largely of those interested in silver production. That fact discounts its action. They are in the convention not because they are interested in sound money, but because they want to make a market for their silver. A few theorists are with them whose overdeveloped imagination cannot comprehend a fact. Taubeneck, the Populist Micanber, Washburn, the wild-eyed man from Massachusetts, and other flat money and other imbeciles are there because they are naturally for the worst thing in finance and economics. Then there is the paid lobby of the bonanza silver mines. Next week that lobby will be buzzing about Mr. Cleveland's Congress. They are going to appeal to the labor of the country. A larger part of the 4,258,000 depositors in savings banks are wage-earners. Doubtless there are half as many more who own building association shares. Are these people going to be inveigled into sustaining a policy which will depreciate their savings from 20 to 40 per cent.?

The silver mine owners' demonstration in Chicago should have no more influence than would a meeting of the whisky-makers with a demand for legislation which would double the value of their product.

NATIONAL REAL-ESTATE CONGRESS.

The third congress of the National Real-estate Association will be held at St. Paul during three days beginning the 21st inst., and it is to be hoped the real-estate interests of this city will be well represented on the occasion. The association is one of general interest, and the reforms it is striving to effect will benefit the buyers and sellers of land quite as much as real-estate agents and brokers. Its objects are stated in the constitution as follows:

To establish and maintain a central body of reference and union for its members; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable information pertaining to real estate in the United States; to encourage, establish and maintain uniform business principles and usages in real-estate transactions; to inspire and create closer fraternal relations between agents, owners and purchasers of realty; to encourage the organization of associations and exchanges in the various States and cities of the United States; to influence and direct legislation in reference to laws touching the transfer of realty; to simplify and make uniform, as far as practicable, the laws affecting real property in the various States; to discourage wild speculations and fictitious "booms"; to encourage and direct, as far as possible, the investment of money in those sections promising the greatest and safest returns; to elevate and dignify the real-estate business; to encourage and improve social intercourse among the members of the association; to establish a high standard of ethics among real-estate men, and their rating by commercial agencies.

It will be seen from this that the objects of the association are conservative and praiseworthy. Among the committee reports to be made and discussed at the forthcoming meeting are, first, on a uniform system of titles, transfers and registration for all the States. The committee has recently visited New York city, Washington and other points for the purpose of investigating the methods there in vogue, and has also carefully considered the merits and demerits of the various modifications of the Australian or Torrens system. Their report will be of special importance, in view of its probable influence upon the local legislation to be hereafter enacted in this State.

There will also be a report as to the feasibility of a uniform series of conveyances and other legal blanks for use in real-estate transactions in all the States, and one on alien ownership of land. Perhaps the most important of these reports, and the one likely to call out the most interesting discussion, will be the one relative to establishing a uniform system of titles, transfers and registration for all the States of the Union. At present there is no uniformity in the real-estate laws of the different States, except that all are too cumbersome. Every owner of and dealer in real estate must have been impressed with the necessity of reform in this regard in order to simplify real-estate transactions and relieve that class of

property from the incubus placed on it by cumbersome laws. The discussion on this subject is likely to be interesting and instructive.

There is already keen competition among several leading cities for the privilege of entertaining the congress in 1894, and the claims of Indianapolis ought to be strongly presented. The association will be guided in the selection of its next meeting place by the evidence addressed as to which city will attract the largest attendance, and the pre-eminence of this city in that regard is unquestioned. The attendance of more than one thousand representative real-estate men from all parts of the country would afford a splendid opportunity to advertise among outside capitalists the healthy condition of our real-estate market and the attractive field for investment to be found here. There ought to be a strong delegation of Indianapolis real-estate men at the approaching congress.

A CONFESSION OF FRAUD.

The compelling of the withdrawal of all the candidates nominated by the Democratic convention for councilmen at large and the holding of another convention to make new nominations is an open confession that the prior nominations were tainted with fraud. The action convicts every official who took a part in the roll call and in the keeping of the tally sheets of a conspiracy to perpetrate a fraud upon the convention and the people whom the delegates are supposed to represent. Thus it becomes a remarkable performance. In fact, it may be assumed that such a performance is without a parallel, even in the history of Democratic politics in Indiana. Probably no one can tell who organized this conspiracy against the majority of the convention, or who induced the secretaries of that body to commit the fraud, but those who know the names of the men who called the roll, kept the tally and made the footings know that these men were but the tools of the conspirators. Several of them hold subordinate positions in county or city government. Who of their superiors in office or in political management influenced them to cheat in taking a vote? These same men are liable to be election clerks, inspectors or judges. If they perpetrate frauds in a party convention, can they be trusted to have a hand in receiving and counting votes in a contest between two parties? But the worst feature about the disclosure is that no one is surprised at the commission of fraud, and only expresses astonishment at public confession of it. In fact, just such things are expected of the Democratic managers by citizens who are most familiar with their methods. It may be added that this fraud was perpetrated by the supporters of Mayor Sullivan, in order to promote his election. Doubtless he knew nothing of it, but the leaders who forced his nomination, and whose puppet he is, are responsible. The confession discloses the sort of men who desire the re-election of Mayor Sullivan.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Hon. John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to a political friend in which he makes an explanation of the suspension of pensioners which is causing such general alarm on their part. The rule for suspension will affect all cases where the pensioner is able to earn a support by manual labor. He claims that this was the construction of the law by Assistant Secretary Bussey, but that Commissioner Ramm ignored it and adjudicated 321,130 cases before the error was discovered, July 7, 1893, by the present officials. Mr. Reynolds holds that these 321,130 cases should be readjusted in justice to those whose applications are now pending. He says that the board of revision was created to re-examine these 321,130 cases with a view of suspending all those in which there is not evidence of incapacity to earn a living by manual labor. But this board was created nearly two months before, as Mr. Reynolds says, this error was discovered. Two months before the date of this discovery Hoke Smith's policy of dropping the names of 100,000 pensioners was announced, and it was added that a saving of \$30,000,000 annually would result. Hoke Smith's assistant has made a good story for Northern consumption, but it does not "consist" with the facts. Besides, half as many pensioners under the old laws are dropped as under the law of 1890. Why did not Hoke Smith's Northern assistant have something to say about these?

MATTHEW MARSHALL, AN INTELLIGENT FINANCIAL WRITER IN THE NEW YORK SUN.

Matthew Marshall, an intelligent financial writer in the New York Sun, thinks the present troubles proceed from a deeper cause than a mere spasmodic and unreasoning panic. He thinks they mark the process of transition from an unnatural speculative inflation to a soberer state of feeling, and that they will ere long result in a healthy readjustment on a more solid basis. As to the alleged scarcity of money, he says:

A great deal is said about a scarcity of money as being the cause of the collapse, and it is true that the volume of bank loans in this city has been reduced from \$496,554,000 on June 18, 1892, to \$408,481,300 last Saturday; but, on the other hand, it should be considered that on June 18, 1891, or two years ago, these loans were only \$383,034,600, or \$23,446,600 less than they are at present. Within these two years, also, \$81,000,000 of specie and legal tender has passed from the vaults of the banks and of the treasury into the possession of the public. The Sherman act has added over \$100,000,000 to the country's stock of currency, and the exports of gold have not greatly exceeded the production of our mines. The monetary scarcity complained of is, therefore, only a scarcity of confidence, and the reduction supposed to be due to it is simply the reaction from an extreme elation of feeling to an extreme depression.

THE SO-CALLED SILVER CONVENTION AT CHICAGO IS SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

It does not represent an economic movement, nor is it a convention of the honest friends of bimetalism. It is largely composed of political deadbeats and office seekers, men who have been in and out of various parties, and who are ready to go anywhere or do anything in order to be seen and heard. Prominent among these are Lee Randall, of Washington; Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska; M. C. Rankin, of this State; H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, and others

of like character. These men have no honest or intelligent convictions on any subject. They are professional agitators and noise-makers, and would be just as blatant in favor of copper as they are in favor of silver if they could gain notoriety by it. They are a dead weight on any party or movement.

WILLIAM McDERMOTT, A VETERAN OF THE LATE WAR, LIVING IN VIRGINIA, SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD AND NEARLY BLIND, WRITES TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE THAT HE HAS RECEIVED NOTICE OF THE SUSPENSION OF HIS PENSION AND ORDERED TO APPEAR BEFORE A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD IN NORTH CAROLINA AND SHOW CAUSE WHY HE SHOULD NOT BE CUT OFF. HE SAYS:

In the late war I had three sons, now all dead—one killed in 1862, in North Carolina; one dying from wounds in 1863, and the third boy in the Naval Hospital in 1872. Although I was somewhat advanced in years during the late war I enlisted and did duty in the Second Regiment New Jersey Cavalry, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. Now I am suspected of being a fraud on the pension roll. I was born within a few miles of where the Hon. Commissioner of Pensions was and I am sure if he were aware of this injustice he would have matters righted. In any event I don't propose going to North Carolina for examination. The medical board will have to come to me. I applied to United States Commissioner Tucker to take my affidavit as to the facts in this matter and he refused to do it on the ground that it would work disastrously in restoring me to the pension roll.

And this is the kind of "pension reform" the present administration is engaged in.

PERHAPS the late nominees for councilmen at large are to be commended for declining under the pressure of public opinion, but what is to be thought of the fellows who planned and executed the fraud by which they were nominated? These persons are representative Democrats. They are part of the Sullivan machine, and there is no evidence that his "Honor" has ever uttered a word in disapproval of their rascally work. The declaration of the fraudulent nominees does not help matters at all. The record of rascality is made and cannot be changed.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT COMMISSION INSTITUTED A NEW DEPARTURE YESTERDAY BY HOLDING A STAR CHAMBER SESSION FROM WHICH REPORTERS WERE EXCLUDED AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF WHICH WERE DENIED TO THE PRESS. IT IS TO BE HOPED THEY DID NOT PLACE A MORTGAGE ON THE MONUMENT. THEY SEEM TO HAVE REACHED A POINT WHERE THEY DO NOT RECOGNIZE ANY RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PUBLIC, WHOSE SERVANTS THEY ARE.

SPEAKER CRISP is reported as declaring that "there is to be no rebellion against the protective principle; it is to be recognized not only as a necessary incident but as necessarily wise;" and yet a year ago this same Mr. Crisp and his associates on the stump were declaring that "protection is unconstitutional." Were they sincere then, or now, or are they never sincere?

THE newspaper carrier has an important place in the complicated machinery of modern life. His services add greatly to the convenience of the public, as the complaints following swiftly after any deviation from their regularity quickly show. But, though the importance of his labor is recognized, it is seldom that his retirement from business is followed by such expressions of regret as those which greet Charles Van Duzer, of Terre Haute. Young Van Duzer has a remarkable record as a carrier, having acted as route agent for the Express for thirteen years without once failing to report for duty and without a single complaint from his patrons. In his childhood he lost a hand by an accident, and has for a long time struggled bravely against other physical ailments. Finally he has had to succumb and to take to his bed, and the Express, in mentioning the event, takes occasion to give an account of the young man's life and to offer a warm tribute to his merits. During these years Van Duzer has acted as Terre Haute agent for this paper, and the Journal takes pleasure in indorsing all the Express says as to his faithfulness and honesty. He has served the paper and its subscribers well, and they unite in a hearty wish for his speedy recovery.

THE "MAN WITH THE GINGER BEARD" SEEMS TO BE ON HIS TRAVELS IF THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE STATEMENT, FOUND IN A PITTSBURGH PAPER, MAY BE TAKEN AS AN INDICATION.

Indecent assaults have been committed on the city streets by a man with a ginger beard, who is supposed to be a natural gas pipe, which store the power which propels the car. These hollow tubes are disguised by neat carving.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Silver-ite.
Watts—What do you think of this idea of putting a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar? I don't believe in it. Leave the silver dollar at the convenient size it now has—just the size of a poker chip.

Strictly Romantic.
Editor—Isn't this a rather queer ending to this romance? No marriage mentioned.

Author's—I omitted the marriage because I wanted it to be strictly romantic in every detail. There is no romance in marriage.

As When Living.
Weary Watkins—Where would you best like to have your grave at?

Hungry Higgins—Oh, I ain't particular just where it was at, but I think I would feel more natural if it was dug clean down to hardpan.

Altogether Different.
Mr. Wickwire—H'm! Here's a thousand people killed.

Mrs. Wickwire—Goodness! Was it an accident or a loudburst?

"Neither. It was in battle, down in Central America."

"Oh, well, people always do get killed when there's a battle. Is there anything else in the paper?"

POINTS FROM THE STATE PRESS.

ALL that is needed now to bring back the old-fashioned Democratic times is an influx of wild-cat currency of the Buchanan era.

AMERICAN industries were splendidly prosperous under Republican rule. They are being paralyzed on every hand by the threat of Democratic free trade.—Shelby Republican.

DEMOCRATIC speakers during the last campaign told us that if the Democrats carry the election we would have old-fashioned Democratic times. And they spoke the truth.—Goshen Times.

WANTED—That banner the Democrats carried around in their procession last fall promising \$1.25 per bushel for wheat in case Grover Cleveland was elected President.—Crawfordsville Journal.

THERE is one consideration which American workmen, now in their enforced idleness, ought to be able to comprehend better than ever before. What they want, what they need first of all and more than all, is employment. Then they ought to be in favor of that fiscal policy which creates most employment in this country, and they

ought to be opposed to a policy which would displace employment here with products made abroad.—Kokomo Tribune.

THERE is at least one kind of protection that the Republican party has no use for. It is of the McHugh-Matthews-Smith variety, and protects such industries as the one at Roby.—Evansville Standard.

THE insane war that has been waged upon the protected industries of the Nation is responsible for the disaster that overwhelms the country, and for that crime every man who has the courage to confess himself a Democrat must stand convicted as a participant criminal.—Lafayette Courier.

INCOMPETENCY, plunder and spoils, like the trail of the serpent, is plainly marked and clearly defined in every act of the party that now, in less than six months of control, has plunged the country into a financial, commercial and industrial war, the most stupendous and disastrous the world ever saw.—Frankfort News.

THE INDIANA LIBRARIANS.

Miss Ahern Returns from the National Meeting at Chicago.

Miss Ahern, State Librarian, and Miss Eliza G. Browning, city librarian, have returned from the Chicago meeting of the American Librarian Association, which convened July 13-25. Miss Ahern was honored with the secretaryship for the coming year and made an effort to have the next meeting held here. It is hardly probable that her efforts will be successful, but three members of the council gave their word that they would vote for the meeting in 1895 for Indianapolis. The matter of selecting a time and place is left entirely with the council, composed entirely of Eastern members. The meetings are held alternately in the East and West.

There were about four hundred members present from all over the United States and Canada. There were twelve members from Indiana at the meeting, which number was ever shown up before from this State. The association is divided into several departments. There is the law librarian division, the public librarians, the State librarians, the college librarians, the city librarians, and those from the libraries which charge fees. Each division had their special meeting; then there was a general meeting each day of all the different librarians to discuss general questions of interest to all. Much more interest was manifested than in the past in the effort to form an association of the librarians in this State. In former years there has never been but one representative from Indiana, and the meeting in attendance shows that the library spirit has taken a firm hold in this State. Miss Ahern says that she hopes to see the day when there will be a free library in every city in this State.

FIRE AT THE PANHANDLE SHOPS.

A Burning Roof Causes a Big Blaze—Comparatively Small Damage.

At 11:30 last night the fire department was called to the Panhandle shops, east of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, by an alarm from the box at the shops. The fire, which was in the blacksmith shop, started in the office of that building and quickly spread to the roof, where it was almost wholly confined. The origin of the flames is unknown. It was first discovered by a switch tender, who notified the night watchman. An alarm was turned in from the box at the shops, and the fire department was called out. The fire spread rapidly and it seemed that the entire building was certain to be destroyed. The fire was even retained within the building wherein it started and not spread to others. The effective work by the department, however, aided by the local fire force, soon sufficed to reduce the flames, and the loss will not amount to more than \$1,000.

It became known in the city that the fire was in the Panhandle shops large crowds from here went to the scene expecting to witness a big fire.

WILL PASS THROUGH THE CITY.

New York-St. Louis Long-Distance Telephone People Want a Right of Way.

C. D. M. Cole, superintendent of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, appeared before the County Commissioners yesterday with a petition for permission to erect poles and maintain a line of wires through this county. The company is the long-distance telephone company, which has been operating a telephone line between Chicago and New York, and the line through this city is intended to be a part of one connecting New York with St. Louis. The company will subsequently build a line from Chicago south, which will also pass through this city. There will be a station in this city on the New York-St. Louis line.

The commissioners took no action upon the petition, but it is referred to the city council, for them to specify some particular line which they desired, and give some definite idea of the manner of construction. The company agreed to indemnify the county from all damages, and to construct their line so as not to interfere with the entrance or use of public or private ways or grounds. The commissioners will probably require them to erect poles of sufficient height not to interfere with shade trees or other improvements.

ROBBED A BLIND WOMAN.

Street Ragamuffins Steal the Cup of a Poor Organ Grinder.

Yesterday afternoon a poor blind woman sat on the corner of Pennsylvania and Ohio streets playing plaintive tunes on a wheezy music-box. Her condition and her evident poverty touched the hearts and the pockets of more than one passerby, and the bottom of her tin-cup was covered over with dimes, nickels and pennies. A crowd of street ragamuffins who had sold out their noon editions of papers and who were waiting for the later ones, were hanging up and down the street. One of them, somewhat larger than the rest, and evidently a bully of the crowd, caught sight of the woman. He saw that there was money in her cup, gave a furtive glance around to see that no one was near him, then grabbed her box and ran. The woman made complaint of it to a man who was passing, and he told officer Corrigan. If there is any one in town that the street gamins are afraid of it is Corrigan, and they had all scattered before he could get near them. The woman told the officer that she had been bothered a good deal that way, and that it was a great hardship on her. The officer believes that he knows who the boys are, and every effort will be made to capture them.

Examining County Officials' Books.

John W. Coons and James S. Duretz, expert accountants, have been employed by the Commissioners of Fayette county to make an investigation of the books of that auditor and treasurer's offices of that county for a term of eight years. These gentlemen were also employed by Treasurer John S. Chinworth, of Wabash county, to go over the books during his term of office. Mr. Chinworth claiming that there is due him from said county a large sum of money.

The Women's Sanitary Association.

The Women's Sanitary Association will hold its regular monthly meeting Thursday afternoon, at the Propyleum, at 3 o'clock. All who are interested in the good health of the city are cordially asked to be present and thereby add to the life and progress of the movement. The women have been a decided factor in promoting the cleaning up of the city and to make the work even more beneficial it needs the co-operation of every householder within the corporation.

TOM TAGGART AS A MARTYR

Forced in the City Democratic Committee Chairmanship by Threats.

Business Administration Bell Said Success Depended on Taggart's Selection.—Wills McGinnis Chosen as Secretary.

ONLY HOPE IN TAGGART.

He Had to Accept to Help Save His Party from Demolition.

Thomas Taggart was re-elected chairman of the city Democratic committee last night, by a unanimous vote. Mr. Taggart went into the convention with the firm intention, so it was given out, of not accepting the office. When he was nominated he told the committeemen that he would not serve, and besought them to name some other man. They refused to do so. The members of the committee who had been getting in the usual Democratic convention state got up on chairs and howled Taggart at the top of their lungs, and whenever he would attempt to say something they would yell him down. It became apparent to the more sober-minded of the party about that time that he did seriously contemplate declining, and right then and there the feeling of the Democrats about the coming election came out. The first to speak was J. E. Bell, who enjoys the position of deputy city attorney, assistant prosecutor of the Police Court and other little bounties at the hands of the party. He arose and spoke with all the force in him. He said: "Gentlemen, I believe that the success of the Democratic party this fall depends upon the election of Mr. Taggart as chairman of this committee. I believe that he is the greatest man in our party to do this work, and I believe that we will need the greatest man to bring the campaign to a successful issue for our side. We have a wily politician against us. He is a man who will get out and get votes. I recognize the fact that he is a politician, but we have other interests, but the interest of the Democratic party is at stake, and we must have him."

Even Judge Huskirk, who was not a committeeman, but who finds it is absolutely necessary to be re-elected to the office he now holds, thought it best to get up and tell Mr. Taggart that he must not step aside and let the Democratic party go to the dogs. All of this was very flattering to Mr. Taggart, but it represented a bad state of affairs in the party, and that he had better be careful about how he refused to do its behests. All of this was listened to by Taggart with a negative smile, until the pressure got to be too strong to be withstood, and he finally, as gracefully as possible, agreed to do all he could to save his friends from defeat.

Two names were proposed for secretary of the committee—Romeo Stuart, who had served for the past two years, and Wilson McGinnis. The latter was nominated by J. E. Bell, and immediately afterwards his name was sprung. It felt like a wet blanket, and that gentleman, seeing how things were going, once again decided to serve, and the other was elected by acclamation. There were probably two hundred committeemen present at the meeting, and there were a great many very lively interest except among a few as to how things went. There was a contest between Henry Nolan and Henry Ross in the one-hundred-and-ninth precinct for a committee, with Mr. McCallie as its chairman, was appointed on credentials. It was out of the room nearly an hour, but was unable to deal with the matter, and stepped back that the chairman of the committee should call a meeting of the voters of the precinct to elect anew. The election of the chairman and the secretary of the committee was transacted, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW DEAL CONVENTION.

Objection Will Be Made to the Manner of Nominating Candidates.

There is more or less gossip about the streets about the second reassembling of the Democratic convention, and people who have no interest in its result say to each other: "Well, I must go there that night just to see the fun."

Fun it will be to the outsider, but it is getting to be a matter of pretty serious import to the Democratic party. It is hardly probable that with fair and square methods the Democrats can be nominated, it is expected that there will some belated "scrapping" before the convention is over. It will begin with the selection of delegates, and it will not be strange if some of the delegates, who were so infuriated before, demand that each secretary have a mentor standing over him with a club. Delegates are saying that they will insist on the vote being by majorities of all votes cast, and not the six men receiving the highest number of votes being elected. That will mean almost an all-night job. The convention has been called for 7:30 o'clock.

Republican City Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Republican city committee to-night in Room 25 in the Wagon Block, for the purpose of considering general business and naming the date for the nominating convention for councilmen at large and in the wards.

PATROLMEN ACCUSE EACH OTHER.

A Charge of Attempted Bribery in Which Officers Winn and Simpson Figure.

In the Police Court, yesterday morning, patrolman Winn made a serious charge against his partner, patrolman Simpson, which Superintendent Colbert proposes to investigate thoroughly. The charge was made public in the testimony of Winn, who with Simpson arrested Robert Williams, accused of confiscating money belonging to a guest at the Emile restaurant. Patrolman Winn stated that after the arrest of Williams Simpson came to him with a proposal that they let the prisoner go, as the man who had been arrested offered them \$5 apiece to drop the matter, giving as his reason that he did not care to be detained as a witness. Winn states that he indignantly refused to have anything to do with the offer, and informed Simpson that he was an honest officer. Simpson denies making the proposition, but avers that he was the man who had been offered the offer of bribery while he and his partner were together.